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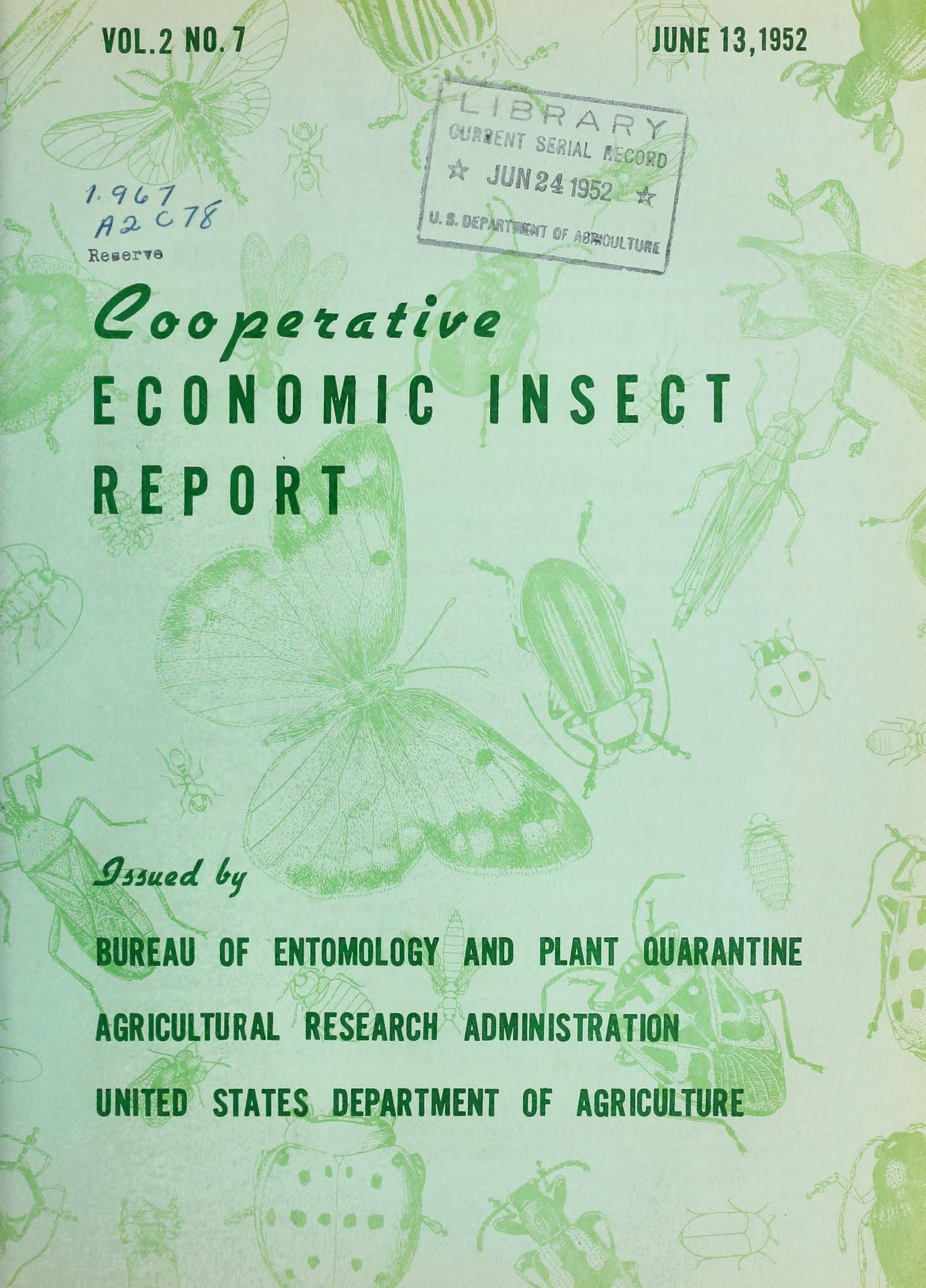

Cooperative ECONOMIC INSECT REPORT

Issued by

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE
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BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

DIVISION OF INSECT DETECTION AND IDENTIFICATION

SECTION OF ECONOMIC INSECT DETECTION AND REPORTING

The Cooperative Economic Insect Report is issued weekly as a service to American Agriculture. Its contents are compiled from information supplied by cooperating State, Federal, and industrial entomologists and other agricultural workers. In releasing this material the Bureau serves as a clearing house and does not assume responsibility for accuracy of the material.

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Volume 2 June 13, 1952 No. 7

COOPERATIVE ECONOMIC INSECT REPORT

It is the desire of all concerned to make this Report as useful as possible to American agricultural interests. Suggestions for improvement have been requested and are sincerely desired. It will be through comments from our readers that we will know what is most useful and how the release can be made better. The suggestion has been made several times that it would be very helpful to include more items indicating a week or two in advance the expected high points in regard to insect activity. For some insects the hatching date might be anticipated; it might be indicated when the peak of emergence could be expected; or a suggestion as to when control measures might be needed would be useful. Some notes of this nature are being received but if it is possible to include more of this type of information in your State reports it will be appreciated.

Highlights of Insect Conditions

EUROPEAN CORN BORER moths emerging in northern Illinois and southeastern North Dakota. Eggs found on largest corn in southern half of Illinois. Hatching taking place in southwestern Illinois and Delaware. (page 85)

SAY STINK BUG outbreak on small grains and alfalfa in Utah, and Colorado. (page 87)

RED-BANDED LEAF ROLLER infestation light in lower Hudson Valley, in Ohio, and southern Illinois. (page 88)

CODLING MOTHS active in Massachusetts and New York. Small amount of injury in New Jersey, and in unsprayed orchards in southern Illinois. Moths from overwintered larvae still being taken in baits in Yakima Valley of Washington. (page 88)

ROSY APPLE APHID infestations in lower Hudson Valley and rather heavy infestations in Ohio. Considerable damage in southern Indiana; decreasing in southern Illinois. (pages 89, 90)

MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE infestations rather heavy in Maryland, North Carolina, and South Carolina, light in Ohio. (page 92)

BOLL WEEVIL infestations in cotton fields still spotted, but in many areas weevils are emerging from hibernation in large numbers. Heavy infestations occur in some fields in at least 8 states from South Carolina to Texas and Oklahoma. (page 94)

PINK BOLLWORM situation continues to be threatening in about 40 counties of southern Texas. (page 95)

COTTON LEAFWORM has made its appearance in the United States somewhat earlier than usual during recent years, except 1950. (page 96)

WEATHER FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 10, 1952

The past week was characterized by the warmest weather of the season in nearly all parts of the country. Daily maximum temperatures exceeded 90 degrees in the southern third of the country and from the 5th to 7th rose into the high 90's in north-central areas. On the 7th Campbell, Minn. recorded 96 degrees. Except in extreme southern Texas and along the Pacific Coast weekly averages were above normal,with departures generally ranging from 7 degrees to 10 degrees at interior stations in the northern two-thirds of the country. Sunshine was abundant in nearly all sections.

Precipitation was of the shower type and extremely variable,ranging from none to as much as 3 inches in short distances. However,weekly totals were generally very light in the western portion of the Great Plains and in the far West. In southern Texas, from the east-central Great Plains to the central Mississippi Valley, in some southeastern sections, and in the extreme Northeast 1 to 3 inches of rainfall were quite general. In the extreme northern Great Plains,continued below-normal rainfall with drying winds on several days further aggravated the drought conditions which threaten permanent damage to crops in some areas. In the Pacific Northwest light, scattered showers were insufficient to meet the increasing need for moisture. (Summary supplied by U.S. Weather Bureau).

CEREAL AND FORAGE INSECTS

EUROPEAN CORN BORER (Pyrausta nubilalis) -- DELAWARE - Hatching commenced. (Late News about Insects and Diseases, Univ. Del.). MICHIGAN - In pupal stage at Niles, June 4. Impossible to find pupae at West Branch, June 2. (R. Hutson). OHIO - Pupation advanced from 95 percent on May 28 to 98 percent on June 5 (corn debris in wheat) at Columbus; from 62 perceont on May 28 to 82 percent on June 4 (corn stubble in wheat) in Wayne County; and from 4 percent on May 22 to 80 percent on June 4 (standing corn) in Lucas County. Emergence advanced from 6 percent on May 28 to 40 percent on June 5 at Columbus. (E. T. Hibbs and C. A. Crooks). ILLINOIS - Borer development advanced rapidly during past week, especially in northern half of State. Pupation nearly complete in all sections of State, but slightly retarded in local dry areas. Moth emergence nearly complete south of St. Louis, well started to the north, with a few moths in flight as far north as the Wisconsin line. Eggs can be found on the largest corn south of Taylorville and from Alton south a few plants show evidence of borer feeding. If high temperatures prevail, egg laying may start in all sections of the state this week (June 7). Early market garden corn in the East St. Louis area near the tassel stage and a few eggs can produce a damaging population. It still appears that only the earliest April planted field corn may require treatment. No field corn is in need of treatment at this time, but the most advanced fields in western and southwestern Illinois counties will bear watching for a week or two. (European Corn Borer Service Bull. No. 3, Univ. Ill., and USDA cooperating, June 7). KENTUCKY - Emergence of the European corn borer will probably be complete by June 9, in southwestern Kentucky and Central Bluegrass area. (Emergence was about 71 percent in Warren County on June 4 and about 90 percent in Fayette County, June 6). Mild temperatures through June 4 retarded emergence; emergence increased sharply on June 5 with increased temperatures (high eighties). Egg masses in Fayette County about 5 per 100 plants on June 6. (J. R. Rodriguez). MINNESOTA - Pupation, thus far, quite uniform over all of the districts in which observations were made. Corn borer development appears to be well ahead of the average corn development. Survival of newly hatched corn borer larvae greatest on tall corn. Development of the corn borer in relation to corn indicates that some eggs will probably be laid on very small corn where larval survival low. (European Corn

Borer Information Bull. No. 3, Univ. Minn.). IOWA - For week ending May 29, pupation of European corn borer in various areas of state under study varied from 38 to 80 percent. No moth emergence up to May 29. Recent cool weather tended to slow down borer development. (H. M. Harris). NORTH DAKOTA - Adults emerging in southeastern part of State, June 4, and in east-central, June 5. (J. R. Anderson). SOUTH DAKOTA - Surveys (week ending May 31) revealed that in southeastern counties of the State about 50 percent of borers pupated. Some of the earliest planted fields about 3 to 7 inches high in this area. Pupation in northeastern counties is 20 percent. (Weekly Ins. Rept., S. D. St. Coll.). KANSAS - Survey continued during week ending May 31 in 97 fields in 26 counties. Development of corn progressing rapidly with 85-100 percent of all corn being planted. Some corn has reached 20 inches in height (Johnson Co.). Pupation ranges from 90-100 percent in most counties. In half the counties surveyed, no empty pupal cases found; however, in Brown, Doniphan, Douglas, Jackson, Lyon, Pottawatomie, and Wabaunsee counties the percentages of emergence were 10, 20, 50, 45, 40, 25, and 40, respectively. Moths captured in flight in Pottawatomie, Wyandotte and Brown counties. (C. C. Burkhardt).

CORN EARWORM (Heliothis armigera) -- ILLINOIS - Moths active in southern part of State. (European Corn Borer Serv. Bull., No. 3, Univ. Ill. and USDA cooperating, June 7).

GRASSHOPPERS (Acrididae) -- WYOMING - For the week ending May 31, local grasshopper infestations in Crook County, carried populations of from 20 to 60 per square yard. NORTH DAKOTA - Some seventy-five sections of range land in Mercer and McLean counties severely infested with grasshoppers. (J. R. Dutton). SOUTH DAKOTA - The grasshopper hatch is progressing slowly in western South Dakota. Melanoplus bivittatus and M. mexicanus 1st instar--45 percent, 2nd instar--35 percent, 3rd instar--20 percent. Estimated hatch is 15 percent. M. differentialis and M. femurrubrum have just started to hatch. (Weekly Ins. Rept., S. D. St. Coll., May 31). UTAH - An outbreak has developed on 5,000 acres mostly dry-farm wheat in Juab County. (G. F. Knowlton). WISCONSIN - M. mexicanus abundant and destructive in areas in Marinette and Washburn counties, poisoned bait being used. (E. L. Chambers). MONTANA - M. confusus and A. elliotti grasshoppers rapidly becoming adults on the Rocky Boy's Indian Reservation. Other species beginning to hatch in that area include M. bivittatus, A. turnbulli, A. coloradus, and C. crenulata. KANSAS - The dominant grasshoppers in western Kansas are M. mexicanus, M. bivittatus, and D. carolina. (A. A. Gardner).

JUNE BEETLES (*Phyllophaga* spp.) -- ILLINOIS - Beetles abundant in some places, many at lights, some defoliation of trees. (European Corn Borer Serv. Bull. No. 3, Univ. Ill. and USDA cooperating, June 7).

SAND WIREWORM (*Horistonotus uhlerii*) -- GEORGIA - Attacking corn, velvetbean, and tobacco in Ware County. (C. R. Jordan).

THRIPS -- GEORGIA - Damaging corn and causing yellowing of leaves in central Georgia. (C. M. Beckham). Damage to peanut in Calhoun County, May 23. (L. W. Morgan).

HESSIAN FLY (*Phytophaga destructor*) -- KANSAS - Late emergence occurred and wheat in joint stage attacked. Although little damage likely the infestation will constitute a reservoir for next year. (E. Jones). NEBRASKA - A recent survey revealed that in some instances 60 percent or more wheat stems in the western part of State infested. Infestation heaviest in Keith, Cheyenne, Kimball, and Chase Counties. (R. E. Hill).

CHINCH BUG (*Blissus leucopterus*) -- ILLINOIS - Still present in threatening numbers in some wheat fields in isolated localities in central Illinois. Eggs began to hatch first week of June. No immediate danger. (European Corn Borer Serv. Bull. No. 3, Univ. Ill. and USDA cooperating, June 7).

SAY STINK BUG (*Chlorochroa sayi*) -- UTAH - Heavy infestation in wheat, barley, and alfalfa in Millard County. (G. F. Knowlton). COLORADO - Serious outbreak on barley and alfalfa reported from Delta County, June 2. As many as 200 per 10 sweeps taken. Control measures being tried. (L. B. Daniels).

BROWN WHEAT MITE (*Petrobia latens*) -- KANSAS - Abundant in Graham and Ness Counties. Some damage to heading wheat in Graham County. (R. C. Smith). UTAH - Serious infestation in Box Elder County. Commonly present on dry-farm wheat in Juab County, where some injury developing. (G. F. Knowlton).

ARMYWORMS -- DELAWARE - Armyworms of all sizes abundant in alfalfa, red clover-timothy, unripe barley, oats, rye, and wheat and in sod bordering cultivated fields in Kent and Sussex Counties. (Late News about Insects and Diseases, Univ. Md.).

PEA APHID (Macrosiphum pisi) -- KANSAS - Still abundant and damaging alfalfa in many fields in State. In Graham County, where alfalfa was destroyed weeds took over the fields. The cool weather caused the aphids to persist in large numbers later than usual. (R. C. Smith). WASHINGTON - Aphid populations have fallen to low levels on alfalfa in the Walla Walla district. No further movements from alfalfa to peas expected for at least 2 to 3 weeks. (W. C. Cook). (See also page 93)

SWEETCLOVER WEEVIL (Sitona cylindricollis) -- KANSAS - Widely reported throughout State and observed damaging sweetclover seedlings in Graham County. (R. C. Smith).

FRUIT INSECTS

RED-BANDED LEAF ROLLER (Argyrotaenia velutinana) -- MASSACHUSETTS - Larvae on leaves of lower and inside branches of trees. (E. H. Wheeler and W. H. Thies). NEW YORK - Small amount of injury in Rockland County. Cool weather in western part of State retarded hatching. (N. Y. St. Coll. Agr., News Letter). OHIO - Injury to apple very light. (C. R. Cutright). ILLINOIS - An apple orchard in the Centralia district showed 5 percent of the fruit injured and another near Dix with appreciable infestation. A few very small larvae found in Williamson County June 2, indicates a new brood. (S. C. Chandler). MISSOURI - Adults emerging rapidly in central part of State and eggs may be expected to start hatching about June 9. (Weekly Rept. Fr. Growers, Univ. Mo.).

CODLING MOTH (Carpocapsa pomonella) -- MASSACHUSETTS - A few moths active. (E. H. Wheeler and W. H. Thies). NEW YORK - First moths taken in traps at Valatie, Columbia County, May 26. (N. Y. St. Coll. Agr., News Letter). NEW JERSEY - A small amount of injury in Burlington, Gloucester, and Atlantic Counties. First-brood larval activity may be expected to reach a peak between June 10 and 20. (A. J. Farley). MARYLAND - First entrance in orchard at Hancock noticed June 3 and hatching in insectary started same date. (C. Graham). MICHIGAN - Emergence of moths started May 28 at Grand Rapids and peak not reached by June 5. (R. Hutson). OHIO - Between 80 and 85 percent of spring brood emerged, June 5. No field injuries. (C. R. Cutright). INDIANA - With continued warm weather the peak of first-brood hatch should occur in Lawrence and Orange Counties during week ending June 6. Moth emergence heavy around packing houses and fruit stands. (G. E. Marshall). An estimated 80 percent of the overwintered larvae in cages at Vincennes emerged (June 2); however, daily emergence still high and conditions ideal for oviposition. (D. W. Hamilton). ILLINOIS - Last few moths emerging in cages at Carbondale and Anna. Commercial orchards have sufficient protection against the hatch in progress, but one unsprayed orchard near Anna showed 30 percent of fruit infested. South of Carbondale enough larvae in orchards to require close watch. (S. C. Chandler). MISSOURI - Damage lower than usual even in unsprayed orchards. The peak of hatch should occur during week of June 9 in central and northern parts of State. Bait trap catches in southeastern Missouri indicate first brood moths at a low point. (Weekly Rept. Fr. Growers, Univ. Mo.). WASHINGTON - Moths from overwintered larvae still being taken in baits in large numbers in Yakima Valley. (E. J. Newcomer).

ORIENTAL FRUIT MOTH (Grapholitha molesta) -- NEW YORK - Moth captures still light in Monroe County and no moths taken in traps within ½ mile of Lake Ontario, week ending May 31. (N. Y. St. Coll. Agr., News Letter). NORTH CAROLINA - Larvae in peach twigs near Raleigh. (C. F. Smith). GEORGIA - Damaging peach twigs in Clarke County, June 5. (C. R. Jordan). INDIANA - Second-brood hatch should begin in Lawrence and Orange Counties during week of June 9. (G. E. Marshall). ILLINOIS - Infestation in southern Illinois low; first larvae found in peach fruit June 3. (S. C. Chandler). WASHINGTON - New brood not yet appeared in Yakima Valley. (M. A. Yothers).

FRUIT APHIDS -- NEW YORK -- Rosy apple aphid (Anuraphis roseus) injurious in a few orchards in Rockland County; apple aphid (Aphis pomi) increasing; fairly large numbers on water sprouts and new terminal growth. Rosy apple aphid increasing in Green and Oswego Counties. (N. Y. St. Coll. Agr., News Letter). MARYLAND - Rosy apple aphid continues to increase in orchards at Hancock which did not receive a dormant spray. In many instances a special spray to control this aphid has been necessary. (C. Graham). OHIO - Infestation of rosy apple aphid general over most of State. Most severe since 1949. Appearance of numerous migrants in colonies indicate that populations will soon decline. Primary colonies of apple aphid far more numerous than usual in northeastern Ohio. (C. R. Cutright). INDIANA - Rosy apple aphid persists and doing considerable damage in orchards in Lawrence and Orange Counties where control measures not applied. (G. E. Marshall). ILLINOIS - Rosy apple aphid decreasing and apple aphid increasing in southern Illinois. (S. C. Chandler).

PLUM CURCULIO (Conotrachelus nenuphar) -- NEW YORK - Very little activity in Hudson Valley and western part of State. (N. Y. St. Coll. Agr., News Letter). NEW JERSEY - Adult activity in unsprayed and in some sprayed orchards. Most of the injury caused by adults feeding. Larvae found in peach drops June 3 from Middlesex and Monmouth Counties southward. (A. J. Farley). DELAWARE - Very few eggs laid. Larvae in peach drops nearly full-grown. (Late News about Insects and Diseases, Univ. Del.). MARYLAND - Active in unsprayed orchards at Hancock, but unable to collect any in well-sprayed orchards. (C. Graham). MICHIGAN - Quite numerous three weeks ago at East Lansing, but difficult to collect by jarring, June 5. (R. Hutson). NORTH CAROLINA - First summer-generation adults appeared in peach and blueberry at Raleigh, June 6. (B. B. Fulton). GEORGIA - Infestation in the Ft. Valley district considerably heavier than last year. Harvesting season under way. Later varieties expected to be subjected to a second-generation attack. (O. I. Snapp). OHIO - Injury to apple very light. (C. R. Cutright). Newly-hatched larvae found in peach in northern Ohio, June 4. Fresh oviposition scars on plum. Warmer weather favored activity. (R. W. Rings). INDIANA - First-brood attack rather severe in Lawrence and Orange Counties. (G. E. Marshall). Activity low in commercial orchards in Vincennes district. Where good control has been maintained no further protection will be necessary until second-brood adults begin to emerge. (D. W. Hamilton). ILLINOIS - Jarring in southern Illinois showed no second brood. (S. C. Chandler).

A TORTRICID (Pandemis pyrusana) -- WASHINGTON - Moths taken in bait traps at Yakima. (M. A. Yothers).

EUROPEAN RED MITE (Paratetranychus pilosus) -- MASSACHUSETTS - Eggs very abundant in some orchards; few active mites. (E. H. Wheeler and W. H. Thies). NEW YORK - Mites increasing rapidly and egg-laying heavy in Niagara County; summer eggs not abundant in Monroe County. (N. Y. St. Coll. Agr., News Letter). DELAWARE - Populations still low. (Late News about Insects and Diseases, Univ. Del.). ILLINOIS - Increasing in southern Illinois; no leaf injury. (S. C. Chandler). MISSOURI - Numerous in orchards in Kansas City district and central part of State. (Weekly Rept. Fr. Growers, Univ. Mo.).

LESSER APPLEWORM (Grapholitha prunivora) -- OREGON - Less abundant than in 1951. First larvae found entering cherry in Milton-Freewater district, May 13. (E. Brown).

CHERRY FRUIT FLY (Rhagoletis cingulata) -- OREGON - Emergence of flies earlier than usual. Infestation heavy in Milton-Freewater district. (E. Brown). MICHIGAN - Flies emerged at Niles, Watervliet, and Stevensville, June 2, and at Lawrence, June 3. (R. Hutson).

PEAR PSYLLA (Psylia pyricola) -- OREGON - Numerous in Roseburg district; control necessary in some orchards. (R. W. Every). MICHIGAN - Developing rapidly three weeks ago, but recent cold weather holding them back. (R. Hutson).

A RUST MITE (Phyllocoptes fockeui) -- OREGON - Severe infestation in prunes in Milton-Freewater district. All growers applying control. (E. Brown).

HICKORY SHUCKWORM (Laspeyresia caryana) -- FLORIDA - About 25 percent of pecan drops in the Monticello district infested(June 2). (A. M. Phillips).

BLACK-MARGINED APHID (Monellia costalis) -- NEW MEXICO - Infestation increasing on pecan in Mesilla Valley; control measures being carried on in some plantings. (M. Swoboda).

A SPIDER MITE (Tetranychus hicoriae) -- FLORIDA - Observed feeding on pecan foliage in Monticello district May 27. (A. M. Phillips).

VEGETABLE INSECTS

WHITE-LINED SPHINX (Celerio lineata) -- UTAH - Caterpillars extremely numerous in waste areas. Moving into gardens and orchards in several parts of Utah and Salt Lake Counties. (G. F. Knowlton).

MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE (Epilachna varivestis) -- MASSACHUSETTS - Adults found in Essex County. (E. H. Wheeler and W. H. Thies). NEW YORK - First beetles seen in Rockland County, May 28. (N. Y. St. Coll. Agr., News Letter). MARYLAND - Severe in Montgomery County. (T. L. Bissell). NORTH CAROLINA - Considerable injury to snap beans in coastal region. (P. O. Ritcher). SOUTH CAROLINA - Populations continue to increase; heavy in some plantings at Charleston. (W. J. Reid). MISSISSIPPI - Appearing on beans in Oktibbeha County; needing control in Moss Point district. (R. E. Hutchins and G. L. Bond). OHIO - Light infestations on beans in Columbus and Chillicothe districts. Should not cause much damage in early plantings. (F. H. Harries).

COLORADO POTATO BEETLE (Leptinotarsa decemlineata) -- MASSACHUSETTS - Adults observed first week of June. (E. H. Wheeler and W. H. Thies). NEW YORK - An occasional beetle on tomato in Onondaga County. (N. Y. St. Coll. Agr., News Letter). MICHIGAN - First adults seen at Okemos, May 26. (R. Hutson). IDAHO - Some fields of early-planted potato in southern Idaho treated. (J. R. Douglass).

TUBER FLEA BEETLE (Epitrix tuberis) -- NEBRASKA - Large populations on non-economic host plants in North Platte Valley where they have increased from 15 per 100 sweeps on May 27 to 70 on June 3. Small populations appearing on early-planted potato. COLORADO - Populations on Lycium and early-planted potato in the Gilcrest-Greeley district larger than at any time since before 1948. (R. L. Wallis).

POTATO PSYLLID (Paratrioza cockerelli) -- NEBRASKA - Appearing on non-economic host plants in North Platte Valley first week of June. None found on cultivated hosts. COLORADO - Small numbers on non-economic host plants in Arkansas Valley and Gilcrest-Greeley district. None on cultivated hosts. (R. L. Wallis).

WIREWORMS (Elateridae) -- SOUTH CAROLINA - Injury to potatoes at Charleston gradually showing as harvest of spring crop gets under way later than usual as a result of weather and market conditions. Approximately one-third of tubers in some lots harvested today (June 4) shows injury. (W. J. Reid).

PEA APHID (Macrosiphum pisi) -- MINNESOTA - Aphids leaving alfalfa and building up on canning peas, June 6. (T. L. Aamodt). IDAHO - Infestation on alfalfa in southern Idaho averaged 16 aphids per sweep compared with 3 on peas. The first cutting of alfalfa started. (J. R. Douglass). Light infestation in peas at lower elevations near Lewiston, where peas are in bloom. There appears to be no danger to early peas. Possibility infestations may increase sufficiently to require control on later crops. (W. F. Barr). WASHINGTON - Light populations in some early pea fields near Pullman. An unusually large proportion winged indicating recent migration into pea fields. (R. Schopp). At Walla Walla, populations in the pea fields reached their peak of about 3 to 5 per sweep on early peas about a week ago, and have declined. Many early peas are being harvested, and aphids are moving from them into the late peas. On later fields the populations have more than doubled during the past week and now (June 4) average somewhere around 1 to 2 aphids per tip. Populations very irregular, should increase rapidly, making some control necessary within a week or 10 days. (W. C. Cook). (See page 88)

CABBAGE CATERPILLAR - SOUTH CAROLINA - Heavy infestations of cabbage looper (Trichoplusia ni) and imported cabbageworm (Pieris rapae) continue on late-spring cabbage in the Charleston district. Harvest almost complete. (W. J. Reid). FLORIDA - Cabbage webworm (Hellula undalis) severe and cabbage looper moderate on a garden planting of late cabbage near Belle Glade. (N. C. Hayslip).

APHIDS ON CABBAGE -- NEW YORK - Heavy infestation on southern-grown cabbage plants in Monroe County. (N.Y. St. Coll. Agr., News Letter).

TOMATO FRUITWORM (Heliothis armigera) -- FLORIDA - Moderate number on tomato at Belle Glade. (N. C. Hayslip). Heavy infestation in tomato at Bradenton, where growers were lax in spray applications. (E. G. Kelsheimer).

SOUTHERN GREEN STINK BUG (Nezara viridula) - FLORIDA - Causing some damage to tomatoes in northwestern Florida. Moderately heavy infestations on plantings of beans and field peas. (L. M. May).

ONION MAGGOT (*Hylemya antiqua*) -- COLORADO - Serious infestations in commercial and garden plantings of onions in eastern part of State. (L.B. Daniels). IDAHO - Injury to onions in southern Idaho. (J. R. Douglass).

SWEETPOTATO FLEA BEETLE (*Chaetocnema confinis*) -- DELAWARE - Severely damaging sweetpotato near Ellendale and Millsboro. (Late News about Insects and Diseases, Univ. Del.).

COTTON INSECTS

BOLL WEEVIL (*Anthonomus grandis*) -- NORTH CAROLINA - During week ending June 7, 46 fields in Chowan, Edgecombe, Hoke, Robeson, Scotland, and Cabarrus Counties examined and weevils found in 29 fields. The average infestation for the 46 fields was about one weevil per acre. County agents of Union, Cleveland, and Wayne Counties report weevils in fields. (G. D. Jones). SOUTH CAROLINA - Survey started June 2 and 32 fields in 14 counties examined; 20 fields or 62.5 percent infested, averaging 238 weevils per acre, ranging from 0 to 500. During the corresponding week in 1951, 90 fields examined in 18 counties; 13.3 percent of the fields infested averaging 26 weevils per acre. (L. C. Fife). GEORGIA - June 2-5, 25 fields in 5 counties examined; weevils found in 23 fields averaging 92 weevils per acre, ranging from 0 to 322. Eleven fields had more than 100 weevils per acre. Small squares found in two fields; some punctured. (C. M. Beckham). Large numbers of weevils in fields in southern Georgia. (L. W. Morgan). ALABAMA - During week ending June 6, 54 fields in Baldwin, Escambia, Conecuh, Monroe, Butler, Lowndes, Montgomery, and Macon Counties, examined and weevils found in 26 fields, averaging 591 per acre in the infested fields and 258 per acre computing all fields examined. (M. W. Marsh). MISSISSIPPI - During week ending June 6, 189 fields examined in 11 Delta counties, and 41 fields infested, averaging 233 weevils per acre in infested fields and 51 weevils per acre computing all fields. (E. W. Dunnam). TENNESSEE - Weevils coming out of hibernation in some parts of western Tennessee. A field in McNairy County yielded 150 per acre and a field in Decatur County, 50 per acre. None found in small cotton or far from woods. (R. P. Mullett). LOUISIANA - The following infestation records were made by the personnel of the Experiment Station: In East Baton Rouge parish, 2 fields examined, 1 infested, averaging 123 weevils per acre; Avoyelles, 3 fields, 1 (poisoned) 65 weevils per acre, 2 (unpoisoned) averaging 455 weevils per acre; Red River, 1 field, 520 weevils per acre; Bossier, 2 fields, 1 infested, averaging 210 weevils per acre; Ouachita, 4 fields, 2 infested, averaging 73 weevils per acre; Tensas, 4 fields, 3 infested, averaging 164 weevils per acre. (C. E. Smith). During the week ending June 5 an average of 141 boll weevils per acre were found on chopped cotton, which may be compared to 66 in 1951, 639 in 1950, 284 in 1949, 131 in 1948, 210 in 1947, 362 in 1946, 213 in 1945, 90 in 1944, and 247 in 1943. The boll weevil survival in hibernation cages for the period, May 1 to June 5, was .72 percent, compared to .02 percent in 1951, 9.14 percent in 1950, 3.70 percent in 1949, .32 percent in 1948, 1.22 percent in 1947, 7.26 percent in 1946, 9.28 percent in 1945, 1.46 percent in 1944, and .68 percent in 1943. ARKANSAS - The following observations and records were made in southeastern Arkansas: Examinations were made in 14 fields, finding boll weevils per acre as follows: Ashley 60, 0, 0, Chicot 0, 0, 60, 0, 60, 0, and Desha 0, 0, 300, 0, 660. Infestations were spotted and varied greatly. (R. C. Gaines and Assistants). TEXAS - In central, northern, and eastern areas overwintered weevils found in increasingly large and potentially damaging numbers. Of 760 fields of seedling cotton inspected, mostly in the northern two-thirds of State, weevils found at average rate of 135 per acre, with concentrations in more favorable hibernation areas ranging 150 to 465 per acre. Many individual fields and several counties averaged above 500 weevils per acre. (K. P. Ewing). OKLAHOMA - Weevils emerging from hibernation in large numbers over infested section of State and infesting earliest cotton. Very few weevils found in fields where cotton has only two leaves. During week ending June 7, 73 fields in 17 counties examined and 18 fields infested. The highest number of weevils per acre was 1350 in Pittsburg County. (C. F. Stiles).

PINK BOLLWORM (Pectinophora gossypiella) -- TEXAS - In any field where living pink bollworms survivedthe winter in old cotton bolls, locks or seeds on the surface of the soil there is likely to be a heavy infestation in the new cotton. During April the pink bollworm control inspectors found living pink bollworms on the 1951 cotton fields in following counties: Atascosa, Bee, Calhoun, Cameron, DeWitt, Dimmit, Duval, Frio, Glasscock, Goliad, Howard, Jackson, Jim Hogg, Live Oak, Martin, Maverick, Midland, Nueces, Reagan, Refugio, Uvalde, and Zavala. (R. W. Harned).

COTTON FLEAHOPPER (Psallus seriatus) -- LOUISIANA - Light infestation in one field in Bossier Parish. (C. E. Smith). TEXAS - Cotton in southern one-third of State shows damaging numbers of fleahoppers. The Coastal Bend area shows highest infestation. Nueces, San Patricio, Jim Wells, Aransas, Kleberg, and Refugio Counties averaged 31 fleahoppers per 100 terminals week ending June 9 compared with 21 last week and 10 two weeks ago. Eighteen of 47 fields inspected had 25 or more per 100 terminals. (K. P. Ewing). OKLAHOMA - Small numbers in a few fields. (C. F. Stiles). ARIZONA - Severe damage in many fields in Maricopa and Yuma Counties. (J. N. Roney).

THRIPS ON COTTON -- NORTH CAROLINA - Rather heavy infestations in Union and Cleveland Counties, but less serious than last week. (G. D. Jones). SOUTH CAROLINA - Very light injury. (L. C. Fife). GEORGIA - Injury to cotton continues in most of Georgia. (C. R. Jordan). MISSISSIPPI - Of 189 fields examined in 11 Delta counties, thrips found in 105 fields, 101 light and 4 heavy. (E. W. Dunnam). TENNESSEE - Of 73 fields examined in 21 counties, damage recorded in 61 fields, about an equal number of fields with heavy, medium, and light damage. (R. P. Mullett). LOUISIANA - Populations on cotton low. (C. E. Smith). TEXAS - In central, northern, and eastern areas thrips doing tremendous damage in nearly every field not adequately poisoned. Of 760 fields of seedling cotton inspected, mostly in the northern two-thirds of State, 70 percent were unpoisoned and 90 percent of the unpoisoned fields showed light to heavy damage. (K. P. Ewing). OKLAHOMA - Considerable damage in many widely scattered fields. (C. F. Stiles). NEW MEXICO - Scattered infestations. (M. Swoboda). ARIZONA - Still causing severe damage in several fields in Yuma Valley. (G. Butler). Control measures for thrips in progress in Pima, Graham, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties. (J. N. Roney).

COTTON LEAFWORM (Alabama argillacea) -- TEXAS - The first cotton leafworm (full-grown) found in the United States this season, taken from cotton near Bayview, Cameron County, June 3, 1952. (G. L. Smith). With one exception, May 11, 1950, this is the earliest date of the leafworm in Texas for the last 8 years; and 1950 was the only one of the 8 years in which widespread infestations occurred. (K. P. Ewing).

FOREST INSECTS

FOREST TENT CATERPILLAR (Malacosoma disstria) -- WISCONSIN - A survey has been carried on in northwestern Wisconsin where the forest tent caterpillar has been active, and the infestation appears to be pretty largely restricted to Douglas, Washburn, Ashland, and Bayfield Counties. The larvae are still (June 6) actively feeding and have not begun pupation owing to cool, dry weather. Infestation ranges from medium to severe in an area between Port Wing and Superior, including two large state parks. (E. L. Chambers). MINNESOTA - Outbreak on 11 million acres of broadleaf forests in 1952, is subsiding (June 6). (J. W. Butcher). COLORADO - Appeared last week of May in outbreak proportions in northeastern Colorado, where Prunus melanocarpa, P. americana, Cercocarpus betula foliae, Populus spp. (Caroliana and Silver), apple, Ulmus spp., Fraxinus americana and Juglans nigra were attacked. (L. B. Daniels).

LARCH CASEBEARER (Coleophora laricella) -- WISCONSIN - Appears to have infested all of the tamarack-growing areas of the State and it is very difficult to find a green tamarack tree anywhere in northern Wisconsin. A late frost added to the browning of the trees, but the majority of the injury is caused by this insect, which was abundant in some of these areas last year, and the trees are beginning to show the effects of repeated defoliation. (E. L. Chambers).

EUROPEAN PINE SHOOT MOTH (Rhyacionia buoliana) -- MICHIGAN - Larvae have been very active around Lansing; first pupae observed on June 2. (R. Hutson).

SARATOGA SPITTLEBUG (Aphorophra saratogensis) -- WISCONSIN - Very abundant in Marinette, Florence, Forest, Vilas, and Oconto Counties. The nymphs are still feeding on the shrubs; adults have not emerged. (E. L. Chambers).

SPRUCE BUDWORM (Choristoneura fumiferana) -- MONTANA - Spot surveys completed the latter week of May showed a considerable spread of spruce budworm in several sections of western Montana. From this indication the total infested forest area in Montana in 1952 is expected to be considerably in excess of the 1,126,000 acres reported as infested in 1951. (P. C. Johnson).

MOUNTAIN PINE BEETLE (Dendroctonus monticolae) -- MONTANA - Efforts to control an outbreak on 8,450 acres of lodgepole pine forests in the Cabinet National Forest and on 2,020 acres in the Kootenai National Forest in Montana are currently underway. The former will involve the chemical treatment of approximately 6,000 infested trees and the latter project about1,000 trees. (P. C. Johnson).

Recent Important Interceptions at Ports of Entry

As a result of B. G. Chitwood's study of the root-knot nematode, published in 1949, the old widespread root pest known until recently as Heterodera marioni (Cornu) Goodey, was placed in the genus Meloidogyne. The one original species was divided into five species and one variety. Because of this there has been a renewed interest in the root-knot nematodes, since Chitwood's work furnishes a basis on which to reappraise the problem and compare interceptions from foreign sources with those species known to occur in this country.

In recent weeks one such foreign interception came to the Hoboken Inspection Station in dahlia roots grown in Sikkim, India. It was identified by Dr. Steiner, in charge of the Division of Nematology Investigations as "possibly Meloidogyne arenaria" (F. Perlmutter and D. P. Limber). A second root-knot interception made at San Pedro on an unidentified plant carried in a plane passenger's baggage from Salvador was determined as "possibly an undescribed species of Meloidogyne" (R. P. Roth), while a third interception on Pogostemon sp. roots in mail arriving at the Washington, D. C., Inspection House from the Philippine Islands was shown by the specialists to be "possibly new species, coming close to Meloidogyne incognita, var. acrita." (H. Y. Gouldman) It appears Chitwood has changed our plant quarantine idea that root-knot nematodes all belong to one conveniently labeled species of cosmopolitan distribution.